

The Daily Bulletin.

VOL. VI.—NO. 831.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1862.

[86 PER ANNUUM]

NOTICE.

OFFICE N. C. R. R.
Company, Sept. 1st, 1862.—
All persons having notes or accounts
against this Company are hereby requested
to present them without delay at this Office
for settlement. All remaining accounts must
be sent in at the close of each year, and
such account will be considered as
settled.

JOHN E. RYAN, Jr., Sec'y.

Feb. 10, 1862.

ATTENTION BATTALION.

Just received a Patent Combination Stock
and for camp uses, also, an assort-
ment of every description of Officers, Drills,
India Rubber, Overalls and Trousers, Enam-
eled Oil Cloth, Cotton, Paper, etc.

KAHNWEILER & BROS.

January 25, 1862.

MILITARY SUPPLIES.

CLOTHING, OUTFITS,

SHOES, HATS, CAPS,

GARMENTS, OUTFITS,

CLOTHING, OUTFITS,

THE BULLETIN:

BY EDWARD H. BREWSTER.

DAILY BULLETIN, OVER ANNUAL, \$1.00.
TWEEKLY BULLETIN, (per annum) \$1.00.
GATSWA JOURNAL, (per annum) \$1.00.

American Affairs in Europe.

The journals of England and France express the gratification at the surrender of Mason and Slidell by the Yankee Government; though they do not hesitate to say that the action of Secretary Seward was prompted by no higher motive than fear. Among them all, however, there is none which appears to think the danger of a rupture between England and the United States has been averted; on the contrary they find that there are questions of great moment still undecided, with which the powers of Europe must soon deal. The stone fleet blockade of the Yankees has roused the indignation of the civilized world, and if they do not speedily abandon the enterprise and withdraw their old bulk from the ports of the South, they will ere long hear an indignant protest from the powers of Europe which will startle the Yankee nation out of its prosperity. The set of choking up the channels of nature for the purpose of wreaking prospective revenge upon an enemy, is so fiendish in design that it does not even find an apologist out side of Lincoln's dominions.

The inefficiency of the blockade, where the Yankees have undertaken to establish one with vessels, is also receiving earnest attention, and our latest reports are to the effect that it will soon be impeded by England and France, with a view to its annihilation. A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from London, warns the people of the North not to be lulled into security with the idea that all danger of a rupture with England and the allied powers of Europe is past. The correspondent states that Mr. Yancey has communicated to the Governments of England and France a voluminous document on the "blockade," in which it is asserted that in the three months preceding his communication, the blockade was broken four hundred and nineteen times. And he gives the names of the vessels, with the names of their captains, their tonnage and time, place and date. With these startling statements, an eloquent appeal is made, holding the "powers" to a strict adherence to their professions—that no blockade is to be respected that is not "effectual."

The cotton pinch, it is stated, is becoming more and more painful throughout England and France, and meetings are being held in England to agitate the question of the recognition of the Confederate States. On the meeting of the British Parliament it was thought this would be the first business in order. The public sentiment of England has undergone an immense change during the past six months, and we have no doubt that the action of the British Government in officially recognizing the South, would be sustained by the English people. At a recent meeting in Brighton, Mr. White, member of Parliament, said:

"He believed that both France and England were in perfect accord in the independence of the Southern States in the spring. [Hear.] It was quite certain that at that time Great Britain would have an overpowering fleet in the American waters; they would have Canada in an efficient state of defense, and then, if the Northern States were disposed to make the recognition of the Southern States a casus belli, Great Britain would be prepared. [Hear, hear.]"

The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune asserts that the Emperor Napoleon has told Lord Cowley, the British Minister, that he intended to recognize the Confederate States as soon as England did, and he had instructed the French Minister at Washington to acquaint the Lincoln Cabinet with his intention. The London Herald, at the conclusion of an article on the surrender of the Commissioners, says:

"It behoves both England and France to consider whether the time has not arrived for recognizing the Southern Confederacy, and whether the inefficient blockade which is so great an injury to their manufacturing and commercial interests, should any longer be condoned from any false feeling of tenderness for the *amour propre* of the North. We shall be acting in the interests of humanity if we do what we do in us lies to discourage a struggle in which the North is committing a political suicide, and the South undergoing a vindictive and relentless persecution, in which the customary usages of civilized war are most wantonly and wickedly set at naught."—Montgomery Advertiser.

Skirmish Near East Pass,

On last Tuesday, Capt. McPherson discovered a boat from the enemy's side chasing some schooners near East Pass, and determined to make them, if possible, report it. On Friday evening he saw a large schooner and a steamer in that direction, and took a squad of men consisting of twenty-one including himself and Lieut. McKinnon, and went to the mainland on the water's edge, and concealed themselves in ambush, having previously left orders for his boat to come up and manouevre about East Pass as though it was either aground or was going out.

The enemy took the bait thus thrown, and sent some launches with armed men to capture or burn it, little thinking of the nest of rebels in ambush, who were watching every movement, and when they came within shooting distance the little band, under Capt. McPherson, gave them a destructive volley from their well aimed muskets. It told with such effect that they put back with all the haste possible.

The Captain was arrested in Bethania, where, upon examination, he confessed that he had escaped from the Salisbury prison, and measures were promptly taken to return him whence he came. This is somewhat of a commentary upon "Troyer's Resignation" of Forsyth County, which speaks louder than words!—Salem N. C. Press.

several little pine trees seriously, but hurting no one on our side.

The Captain's trap was well laid and quite successful, and he deserves the highest praise for his strategical powers in this instance, and shows that he is watching the enemy in their every movement, and they may rely on getting a severe chastisement whenever they come in the way of Capt. McPherson and his little band of Yankee hunters.—*Prairie* Observer.

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1862.

The Correspondence addressed to the Soldiers Aid Society has been crowded out this issue. It will appear to-morrow.

A Terrible Battle.

The news from Roanoke Island published in this paper is calculated to cast a gloom over our entire community. As soon as the news was received we gave it to the public in advance of every other source as usual, notwithstanding it was very unpleasant to communicate.

It will be seen that upwards of 3,000 brave and good Southern men have fallen or been made prisoners by the accursed Yankees. Their places must be filled, and the best plan to have it done promptly is for His Excellency to draft immediately for the service.

A Draft.

On the receipt of the news yesterday that Roanoke Island had fallen into the hands of the enemy, much speculation was indulged in by little groups collected throughout the city, the majority of whom expressed the opinion that it is now the duty of every true man to volunteer promptly and go forward to the defence of his country, and especially did some emphasize the expression of the hope that there would be no necessity for a Draft. We concluded some of those very persons who made the latter remark were the most sincere and felt a conviction that if they realized their hopes, they never will be found among the volunteers.

We hope a Draft will come forward and that every mother son who is able to bear arms will be forced to do what some never intend to do voluntarily fight against them for our own protection.

But discriminating duties and navigation laws would avail but little if the Congress of the Confederate States passes a naturalization law. The South has supported the patroons of the South has well nigh bankrupted the North in less than nine months. All New England, and a large portion of the United States, have no means of support when the Southern markets are closed against them. They must make a living somehow; and, if opportunity is allowed, they will repair South after the conclusion of peace to mend their fortunes, and, if naturalization laws prevail, they will come in such vast hordes that they will soon outvote us, take possession of our Government, and direct legislation into the old channels for the benefit of the section they left solely to advance their pecuniary interests. This must be prevented, or else our present efforts for liberty and independence is not only a useless effort, but a crime, but a stupendous crime.

In adopting such a policy as is set forth above, the Confederate Government would do no wrong to the Northern people, as they have displayed and are displaying such a malignity towards the South as would justify any procedure within the purview of legitimate legislation.

The Charleston Courier predicts confidently that in three months after peace, there will not be found in the North any leading men, and very few editors, who will admit that they ever favored or

were in the South.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says of the new Secretary of War.

"We know Edw M. Stanton, the new appointed, well. He has more of the Bompas in his composition than any other man in America. The army will move now, if it goes to the devil."

COL. WALTON ECKER.—This gallant soldier, the Colonel of the 13th Georgia Regiment, died at home in Greenville, a few days ago, after a painful illness.

THE NOTORIOUS TENNESSEE TRAITOR FRY TAKEN.—Private advices from Greenville, East Tennessee, state that Captain Fry, who has been recruiting for the Federal army in that vicinity, was taken, with some ten or twelve of his recruits, last Thursday, by some Tennessee troops.

Captain Yester and a portion of his company had been on his trail for some days.

While we talk of king cotton, we should remember prince Tobacco. The Liverpool Commercial Advertiser says that the revenue to the British government from the American tobacco last year was \$25,000,000.

The blockade attempted by the North is affecting the Yankees. The paper-makers are breaking down since they have lost their Southern customers. The Trenton, New Jersey, American says:

All the paper mills in this city have suspended operations, simply because they cannot get cash for the manufactured article, and stand as these, no reliance can be placed on men's promises to pay.

Large sums of money have already been lost by our paper makers by the failure of the New York houses, and they do not feel like risking any more. We had four paper mills in operation in this city, all a year ago doing a very prosperous business.

CONFEDERATE.—A planter inquires of us whether "horses, mules and oxen, on the plantation, used for farming, are to be returned for Confederate taxation?" We answer no—the tax is to be levied only on "cattle, horses and mules, raised for sale, or used as merchandise; and not when rated or used for farming or family purposes—and this by the express terms of the Confederate Tax Act.—Charleston Courier.

A LIVE YANKEE IN FOREST.—On Saturday last, Messrs. Gratz and Scotts, of Bethania, passed through this place, having one of the escaped Yankees from the Confederate prison at Salisbury, in custody—being on their way to Salisbury to deliver up said prisoner to the proper authorities.

The fugitive was arrested in Bethania, where, upon examination, he confessed that he had escaped from the Salisbury prison, and measures were promptly taken to return him whence he came. This is somewhat of a commentary upon "Troyer's Resignation" of Forsyth County, which speaks louder than words!—Salem N. C. Press.

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